

REMARKS

Claims 11-18 are pending in this application. By this Preliminary Amendment, Applicant AMENDS the specification and the abstract of the disclosure, CANCELS claims 1-10 and ADDS new claims 11-18.

Applicant has attached hereto a Substitute Specification in order to make corrections of minor informalities contained in the originally filed specification. Applicant's undersigned representative hereby declares and states that the Substitute Specification filed concurrently herewith does not add any new matter whatsoever to the above-identified patent application. Accordingly, entry and consideration of the Substitute Specification are respectfully requested.

The changes to the specification have been made to correct minor informalities to facilitate examination of the present application.

Applicant respectfully submits that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and prompt allowance are respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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MARKED-UP VERSION OF SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION

DESCRIPTION

Attorney Docket No. 38195.69

~~A VIDEO INPUT DEVICE FOR~~ VIDEOPHONE SIGN LANGUAGE CONVERSATION
~~WITH SIGN LANGUAGE, A VIDEO INPUT/OUTPUT~~ ASSISTANCE DEVICE FOR
~~CONVERSATION WITH SIGN LANGUAGE, AND A SIGN LANGUAGE~~
INTERPRETATION SYSTEM USING THE SAME

~~Technical~~ BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a video input device, a video input/output device and a sign language interpretation system ~~using~~ including the same which are used by ~~a deaf-mute person~~ persons to have a sign language conversation ~~with sign language by way of using~~ communications means such as a videophone, and in particular, the present invention relates to a video input device for sign language conversation ~~with sign language~~, a video input/output device for sign language conversation ~~with sign language~~ and a sign language interpretation system ~~using~~ including the same which are ~~preferable for example in transmitting~~ used to transmit a video other than sign language while performing ~~explanation by~~ sign language.

Background2. Description of the Related Art

While sign language is important ~~means~~ for ~~communications to~~ for communicating with a deaf-mute person, the picture quality of prior art videophones was poor and not sufficient for ~~a conversation with~~ sign language conversations between deaf-mute persons in remote locations. ~~Nowadays, with the advancement in the~~ With recent advancements in communications technology, the picture quality of a videophone has been greatly improved, ~~thus allowing a conversation with.~~ Accordingly, sign language ~~conversation~~ between deaf-mute persons in remote locations ~~to be available at a~~ is now practical level and available.

Fig. 13 shows a conceptual diagram of a ~~conversation with~~ sign language ~~conversation~~ between deaf-mute persons ~~by way of using~~ a prior art videophone. In Fig. 13, a numeral 10 represents a videophone terminal used by a deaf-mute person A and numeral 20 represents a videophone terminal used by a deaf-mute person B. The deaf-mute person A sets the videophone terminal 10 ~~so such~~ that his/her sign language will be ~~picked up~~ captured by an imaging section 10b and the sign language of the deaf-mute person B displayed in a video display section 10a will be viewed. Similarly, the deaf-mute person B sets the videophone terminal 20 ~~so such~~ that his/her sign language will be ~~picked up~~ captured by an imaging section 20b and the sign language of the deaf-mute person A displayed in a video

display section 20a will be viewed. By doing so, the deaf-mute person A and the deaf-mute person B have a ~~conversation with~~ sign language ~~conversation~~ via a videophone. While a cellular phone ~~type~~ is used as a videophone terminal in this example, a desktop-type videophone terminal may be also used.

Next, a ~~case~~ situation will be described ~~wherein which~~ a deaf-mute person converses with a non-deaf-mute person by using a videophone terminal via a sign language interpreter. Such sign language interpretation is implemented by using, for example, a multipoint connection unit which interconnects three or more videophone terminals to provide ~~a~~ teleconference services.

Fig. 14 is a conceptual diagram of a sign language interpretation service using a prior art multipoint connection unit. In Fig. 14, ~~a~~ numeral 10 represents a videophone terminal for deaf-mute persons used by a deaf-mute person A (hereinafter referred to as a deaf-mute person terminal), numeral 20 represents a videophone terminal for non-deaf-mute persons used by a non-deaf-mute person B (hereinafter referred to as a non-deaf-mute person terminal), and numeral 30 represents a videophone terminal for sign language interpreters used by a sign language interpreter C (hereinafter referred to as a sign language interpreter terminal). ~~A numeral~~ Numeral 1 represents a multipoint connection unit.

The multipoint connection unit 1 accepts connections

from the terminals 10, 20, 30, receives a—video and audio transmitted from the terminals, synthesizes the received video and audio, and delivers the resulting video and audio to each terminal. Thus, a video obtained by synthesizing the videos from the terminal is displayed on the display screens (10a, 20b, 30b) of the terminals. An audio obtained by synthesizing audios collected by the microphones of the headsets (20c, 30c) ~~and the like~~ is output to loudspeakers such as the headsets (20c, 30c) of the terminals. Synthesis of videos uses, for example, a four-way synthesis which equally synthesizes the videos of all parties engaged. The deaf-mute person A does not use audio input/output ~~so~~ such that the headset of the deaf-mute person terminal 10 is omitted and voice communications are provided only between the non-deaf-mute person and the sign language interpreter. ~~In case the environment~~ Where the environmental or background sound is collected by the deaf-mute person terminal 10 and transmitted, or in case where a helper is present with the deaf-mute person, a microphone or a headset may be provided.

With this configuration, when the deaf-mute person A performs sign language, the sign language interpreter C watches the sign language of the deaf-mute person A and translates it into a voice. The non-deaf-mute person B listens to the voice of the sign language interpreter C to understand the sign language of the deaf-mute person A. When the non-deaf-mute

person B speaks, the sign language interpreter C listens to the voice of the non-deaf-mute person B and translates it into sign language. The deaf-mute person A watches the sign language of the sign language interpreter C to understand the speech of the non-deaf-mute person B.

However, in a conversation between deaf-mute persons using a videophone or a conversation between a deaf-mute person and a non-deaf-mute person via sign language interpretation, the videophone terminal for deaf-mute persons must ~~pick up~~capture the sign language of the deaf-mute person and transmit the video to the distant party while the deaf-mute person is performing sign language, ~~so~~such that the videophone terminal for deaf-mute persons cannot transmit other videos to the distant party. Thus, the deaf-mute person cannot transmit a video other than sign language ~~while explaining the~~ and explain the video by using sign language in a videophone conversation.

In this ~~way~~manner, while it is possible to transmit a target video ~~while explaining~~ and explain the video by way of ~~a using~~ voice in a videophone conversation between unimpaired persons, ~~there is no way of transmitting a target video while explaining the same~~ it is not possible to transmit a target video and explain the target video in a videophone conversation involving a deaf-mute person. As a result, explanation of ~~the~~a target is imprecise ~~or~~ and a ~~speedy~~short conversation is

difficult.

~~_____ A main object _____~~

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

~~_____ To overcome the problems described above, preferred~~
~~embodiments of the present invention is to provide a video input~~
~~device for videophone sign language conversation with sign~~
~~language, a video input/output assistance device for~~
~~conversation with sign language including the same, and a sign~~
~~language interpretation system using the same~~
~~enabling videophone sign language conversation assistance~~
~~device to enable a deaf-mute person to transmit a target video~~
~~other than sign language while performing explanation by sign~~
~~language. _____~~

Disclosure According to a preferred embodiment of the
Invention

~~_____ The present invention described in claim 1 is a video~~
~~input, a videophone sign language conversation assistance~~
~~device for used by a deaf-mute person to have a conversation~~
~~with sign language comprising: sign language with the use of~~
~~a videophone includes hand imaging means for picking up sign~~
~~language; video acquisition including waist fixing means for~~
~~acquiring a video other than sign language; video synthesis~~
~~means for synthesizing a sign language video picked up by the~~
~~sign language to be fixed at the waist of a deaf-mute person~~

for capturing images of the hands of the deaf-mute person to acquire a sign language video, sight line direction imaging means fixed to the head of the deaf-mute person and a video other than sign language arranged to capture images of the area in the direction of the sight line of the deaf-mute person, video signal synthesis means for synthesizing a video signal acquired by the video acquisition hand imaging means; and video transmission a video signal acquired by the sight line direction imaging means for transmitting the video, and a videophone connection means including a function to transmit a video signal synthesized by the video signal synthesis means; characterized in that a to a videophone terminal, wherein the deaf-mute person can ~~add~~ include an explanation by sign language while transmitting a video ~~other than sign language.~~ in the sight line direction.

With this configuration, the deaf-mute person can precisely explain the target in the sight line direction, and thus, a conversation with sign language can be speeded up.

———The videophone connection means can be connected to a videophone of the cellular phone type. Thus, a deaf-mute person can transmit to the opponent party a video other than sign language with explanation by sign language added even while moving, which adds to the convenience to the deaf-mute person.

~~The invention described in claim 2 is the video input device for conversation with sign language according to claim 1, characterized in that the sign language imaging means comprises waist fixing means to be fixed at the waist of the deaf-mute person.~~

~~With this configuration, the sign language of the deaf-mute person is picked up under certain conditions and transmitted to the ~~other end under certain conditions~~ opponent party even when the deaf-mute person changes his/her position or orientation, thereby enabling stable sign language conversation.~~ This allows a stable conversation with sign language.

~~The invention described in claim 3 is the video input device for conversation with sign language according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the video transmission means comprises videophone connection means to be connected to a videophone terminal.~~

~~With this configuration, the deaf-mute person can use a general-purpose videophone terminal to transmit a video other than sign language with explanation by sign language added.~~

~~In particular, the videophone connection means can be connected to a videophone of the cellular phone type so that the deaf-mute person can transmit a video other than sign language with explanation by sign language added while on the road. This adds to the convenience to the deaf-mute person.~~

~~_____ The invention described in claim 4 is the video input device for conversation with sign language according to claim 3, characterized in that the videophone connection means comprises~~ The video signal synthesis means preferably includes a function to synthesize a video signal captured by the sight line direction imaging means as a main window and a video signal acquired by the hand imaging means as a sub window in a Picture-in-Picture arrangement and a function to change the setting of the position of the sub window

The videophone sign language conversation assistance device preferably includes display means fixed to the head of the deaf-mute person for displaying a video received by the videophone terminal in front of the eyes of the deaf-mute person and simultaneously allowing the deaf-mute person to view the outer world including a target for sign language conversation, and the videophone connection means preferably includes a function to receive a video signal from the videophone terminal and supply the video signal to the display means.

With this configuration, the deaf-mute person is able to include an explanation by sign language while transmitting a video other than sign language, as well as receive an explanation by sign language while viewing the outer world by freely shifting his/her sight line. The display means fixed in front of the deaf-mute person is preferably as small as possible so as not to obstruct viewing of the outer world.

The sight line direction imaging means and the display means are preferably molded into a frame which can be fixed to the ears and nose of said deaf-mute person.

This enables the deaf-mute person to readily set the sight line direction imaging means and the display means at the optimum position in front of his/her eyes.

The videophone connection means preferably includes radio communications means for performing radio communications with the videophone terminal.

~~With this configuration, it is no longer necessary~~

This eliminates the need to connect the video input device for videophone sign language conversation with sign language with assistance device to a videophone terminal via a cable, which greatly facilitates system handling.

~~The invention described in claim 5 is a video input/output device for~~ According to another preferred

embodiment of the present invention, a videophone sign language interpretation system connecting the videophone sign language conversation with sign language comprising the video input device for conversation with sign language according to claim 3 or 4, the videophone connection means including sign language video receiving means for receiving a sign language video being received by the videophone terminal, characterized assistance device according to the preferred embodiment described above with the video phone terminal of a deaf-mute person and

interconnecting the videophone terminal of the deaf-mute person, the videophone terminal of a non-deaf-mute person and the videophone terminal of a sign language interpreter in order to provide sign language interpretation by a sign language interpreter in that the video input/output device for conversation with sign language includes display means for displaying a sign language video received by the sign language video receiving means and fixing means for fixing the display means in front of the eyes of the deaf mute person.—

——With this configuration, the deaf mute person is able to add explanation by sign language while transmitting a video other than sign language, as well as get explanation by sign language while viewing the outer world by freely shifting his/her sight line. The display means fixed in front of the eyes of deaf mute person is preferably as small as possible so as not to hamper viewing of the outer world.—

——The invention described in claim 6 is the video input/output device for conversation with sign language according to claim 5, characterized in that the display means comprises a convex lens which can substantially focus on a sign language video displayed on the display means when the deaf mute person views the outer world.—

——With this configuration, the deaf mute person can watch a sign language video displayed on the display means without making focus adjustment of eyeballs when he/she views the outer

~~world. The sign language video displayed on the display means is enlarged by the convex lens so that the size of the display device is reduced.~~

~~—— The invention described in claim 7 is the video input/output device for conversation with sign language according to claim 5 or 6, characterized in that the fixing means has a frame structure which can be fixed to the ears and nose of a deaf mute person.~~

~~—— With this configuration, the deaf mute person can readily set the display means at the optimum position in front of his/her eyes, which adds to the convenience to the deaf mute person.~~

~~—— The invention described in claim 8 is the video input/output device for conversation with sign language according to any one of claims 5 through 7, characterized in that the video acquisition means includes target imaging means for picking up a target other than sign language and the target imaging means is fixed to the fixing means and picks up the area in the viewing direction of the deaf mute person.~~

~~—— With this configuration, the deaf mute person can transmit the target video with explanation by sign language added to the opponent party while directly viewing the target for explanation. This allows the deaf mute person to have a more speedy conversation with sign language in a more precise fashion.~~

~~_____ The invention described in claim 9 is a a videophone conversation between a deaf-mute person and a non-deaf-mute person, wherein the videophone sign language interpretation system interconnecting a videophone includes terminal for deaf mute persons used by the deaf mute person capable of using sign language to which is connected the video input/output device for conversation with sign language according to any one of claims 5 through 8, a videophone terminal for non deaf mute persons used by a non deaf mute person incapable of using sign language, and a videophone terminal for sign language interpreters used by a sign language interpreter in order to provide sign language interpretation in a conversation between a deaf mute person and a non deaf mute person over a videophone, characterized in that the system comprises connection means equipped with a including a sign language interpreter registration table where the terminal number of the videophone terminal for sign language interpreters used by of a sign language interpreter is registered, the terminal connection means including a function to accept a call from the videophone terminal for of the deaf-mute persons or the videophone terminal for of the non-deaf-mute persons, a function to prompt a calling videophone terminal for which the call is accepted to enter the terminal number of the called terminal, a function to extract the terminal number of the videophone terminal of a sign language interpreter from the~~

sign language interpreter registration table, a function to call the videophone terminal ~~for of a sign language interpreters~~ interpreter by using the extracted terminal number ~~of the sign language interpreter~~, and a function to call the called videophone terminal by using the acquired called terminal number, and

———video/audio communications means including a function to synthesize at least a video from the videophone terminal ~~for of the non-deaf-mute persons~~ and a video from the videophone terminal ~~for of the~~ sign language interpreters and transmit the resulting video to the videophone terminal ~~for of the~~ deaf-mute persons, a function to transmit at least a video from the videophone terminal of the deaf-mute person and an audio from the videophone terminal of the sign language interpreter to the videophone terminal for the non-deaf-mute person and a function to transmit at least a video from the videophone terminal of the deaf-mute persons and an audio from the videophone terminal of the videophone terminal for sign language interpreters non-deaf-mute person to the videophone terminal ~~for non-deaf-mute persons~~, and a function to transmit at least a video ~~from of~~ the videophone terminal for deaf mute persons and an audio from the videophone terminal for non-deaf mute persons to the videophone terminal ~~for sign language interpreters~~.

~~With~~In this configuration, ~~the deaf-mute person can have~~

~~a videophone conversation with a non-deaf mute person via sign language interpretation by using the video input/output device for conversation with sign language.~~

~~As~~ manner, a function of ~~this invention~~ is provided to extract and call the terminal number of a sign language interpreter registered in a sign language interpreter registration table ~~is included, a.~~ A sign language interpreter can ~~present a~~ provide sign language interpretation anywhere he/she may be, as long as he/she ~~can be called,~~ thereby has access to a videophone terminal. This provides a flexible and efficient sign language interpretation system ~~can be provided.~~

~~The invention described in claim 10 is the sign language interpretation system according to claim 9, characterized in that selection~~ Selection information for selecting a sign language interpreter is preferably registered in the sign language interpreter registration table, and ~~that the~~ terminal connection means includes a function to acquire the conditions for selecting a sign language interpreter from the calling videophone terminal and a function to extract the terminal number of a sign language interpreter who satisfies the acquired selection conditions for the sign language interpreter from the sign language interpreter registration table.

With this configuration, a sign language interpreter who

satisfies the object of the conversation ~~over a videophone~~ between a deaf-mute person and a non-deaf-mute person from among the sign language interpreters registered in the sign language interpreter registration table ~~can be~~ is selected.

The sign language interpreter registration table ~~includes~~ has an availability flag to register whether a registered sign language interpreter is available. ~~The controller references an~~ and the control means has a function to reference the availability ~~flag~~ flags in the sign language interpreter registration table to extract the terminal number of an available sign language interpreter. It is thus possible to automatically select an available sign language interpreter, ~~thereby eliminating useless.~~ This eliminates unnecessary calling and ~~providing~~ provides a more flexible and efficient sign language interpretation system.

~~—The above object, other objects, characteristics and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of the embodiments of the invention made referring to drawings.—~~

~~Brief Description of the Drawings~~

~~—Fig. 1 is a system block diagram of a video input/output device for conversation with sign language according to an embodiment of the invention;—~~

~~—Fig. 2 shows examples of a video displayed on the terminal~~

~~of the opponent party of a conversation with sign language by way of the video input/output device for conversation with sign language according to the invention;~~ The terminal connection means preferably includes a function to register a term in the term registration table via an operation from a videophone terminal, a function to select a term to be used from the terms registered in the term registration table via an operation from a videophone terminal, a function to generate a telop of the selected term, and a function to synthesize the generated telop onto a video to be transmitted to the opponent party.

This makes it possible to display, in a telop, on the videophone terminal of the conversation partner a term that is hard to explain with sign language during sign language interpretation or a word that is hard to pronounce.

The above and other features, elements, steps, characteristics and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments of the invention made referring to drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a system block diagram of a video input/output device for conversation with sign language according to a

preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 shows examples of a video displayed on the terminal of a party of a conversation with sign language via the video input/output device for sign language conversation according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a system block diagram of a sign language interpretation system according to ~~ana~~ a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 shows an example of a video displayed on each screen of a deaf-mute person terminal, non-deaf-mute person terminal, and sign language interpreter terminal in sign language interpretation using the sign language interpretation system according to ~~thea~~ the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a ~~processing~~ flowchart of a controller in a sign language interpretation system according to ~~ana~~ a preferred embodiment of ~~thethe~~ the present invention;

Fig. 6 shows an example of a sign language interpreter registration table;

Fig. 7 shows an example of a screen for prompting input of a called terminal number;

Fig. 8 shows an example of a screen for prompting input of sign language interpreter selection conditions;

Fig. 9 shows an example of a screen for displaying a list of sign language interpreter candidates;

Fig. 10 is a system block diagram of a sign language interpretation system according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 11 shows an example of a connection table;

Fig. 12 is a processing flowchart of the connection processing of a sign language interpretation system according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a conceptual diagram showing a conversation with sign language between deaf-mute persons by using a prior art videophone terminal; and

Fig. 14 is a conceptual diagram of a sign language interpretation service using a prior art multipoint connection unit.

~~Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention~~

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig. 1 is a system block diagram of a video input/output device for sign language conversation ~~with sign language~~ according to ~~an~~ a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 1, ~~a~~ numeral 12 represents a display device for displaying a sign language video, numeral 13 represents a fixture for fixing the display device 12 in front of the eyes of a deaf-mute person, numeral 14 represents a sign language imaging camera for picking up the sign language of the deaf-mute person, numeral 15 represents a waist fixture for fixing the

sign language imaging camera 14 at the waist of the deaf-mute person, numeral 16 represents a target imaging camera for picking up a target other than sign language, numeral 17 represents a video synthesizer for synthesizing a video from the sign language imaging camera 14 and a video from the target imaging camera 16, numeral 18 represents a videophone connection device for connecting the display device 12 and the video synthesizer 17 to a videophone terminal 10.

The display device 12 uses, for example, a small-sized liquid crystal display having a sufficient resolution to display a sign language video. The display device 12 enlarges a video ~~so~~ such that a deaf-mute person can recognize sign language displayed with the fixture 13 attached. ~~On a convex lens is attached on the surface of the display device 12 is attached a convex lens so, such that sign language displayed on the display device 12 is ~~substantially~~ brought into substantial focus while the deaf-mute person is viewing the outer world, such as, the conversation partner and the scenery. This ~~allows~~ enables the deaf-mute person to ~~normally~~ recognize the sign language displayed on the display device 12 while viewing the outer world.~~

The fixture 13 ~~has~~ includes a spectacle frame structure which can be fixed to the ears and nose of a deaf-mute person. Near the frame in front of the eyes of the deaf-mute person ~~is attached~~ the display device 12 is attached for viewing of

sign language without impairing the sight of the outer world. While the display device 12 is provided in a lower left position in front of the eyes of the deaf-mute person in this example, ~~it the display device 12~~ may be provided anywhere as long as it does not impair the sight of the outer world.

While the display devices 12 are provided on the same right and left positions of the fixture 13 ~~so as to~~ such that the deaf-mute person can more clearly recognize-view the displayed sign language in this example, the display unit 12 may be provided on either side of the fixture 13 as long as the deaf-mute person can ~~recognize-view~~ the displayed sign language.

The fixture 13 is ~~used~~ provided to set the display device 12 in front of the eyes of the deaf-mute person, ~~so~~ such that the display device 12 may be fixed to a hollow frame. Or, a transparent plate may be provided in a frame and the display unit 12 may be ~~stuck~~ adhered to the transparent plate. ~~In ease~~ Where the deaf-mute person has myopia, hyperopia, astigmatism, or presbyopia, and thus ~~needs,~~ requires a corrective lens, a corrective lens may be provided in a frame and the display device 12 may be ~~stuck~~ adhered to the corrective lens.

The sign language imaging camera 14 ~~which may be,~~ such as a small-sized CCD camera, is fixed to the waist fixture 15. ~~In this practice, the~~ The sign language imaging camera 14 is

set to an angle of view that is wide enough to ~~pick up~~capture the sign language of the deaf-mute person while ~~it is being~~ fixed to the waist fixture 15.

The waist fixture 15 is, for example, a belt to fix the imaging camera 14a at the waist of a deaf-mute person. Any waist fixture may be used ~~whose~~ as long as the waist fixture includes a buckle ~~has~~ having an arm for fixing the sign language imaging camera 14 thereto so as to allow ~~enable~~ the sign language imaging camera 14 to be set in an orientation ~~where~~ such that the sign language of the deaf-mute person can be ~~picked up~~ captured. This makes it possible to stably ~~pick up~~ capture the sign language of the deaf-mute person by using the sign language imaging camera 14, even when the deaf-mute person changes his/her position or orientation.

The target imaging camera 16 ~~which may be similarly a,~~ such as a small-sized CCD camera, is fixed to the side of the fixture 13. When the deaf-mute person wears the fixture 13, the azimuth of imaging by the target imaging camera 16 is substantially the same as the direction of ~~sight~~ the line of sight ~~of the~~ deaf-mute person. This precisely captures the target for conversation ~~precisely~~ for transmission of the video obtained.

The video synthesizer 17 synthesizes a target video from the target imaging camera 16 and the sign language video from the sign language imaging camera 14 into a single synthesized

video. Several methods for synthesis shown in Fig. 2 are available; ~~a.~~ a. A method may be selected therefrom depending on the purpose. Fig. 2(a) is a Picture-in-Picture representation where the target video is shown as a main window and the sign language video is shown as a sub window. On the other hand, Fig. 2(b) is a Picture-in-Picture representation where the sign language video is shown as a main window and the target video is shown as a sub window. Fig. 2(c) is a Picture-in-Picture representation where the target video and sign language videos are displayed in equal size. Fig. 2(d) shows the sign language video alone. Fig. 2(e) shows the target video alone. Fig. 2(f) is a Picture-in-Picture representation where a still picture ~~with~~of the target video ~~frozen~~ is shown as a main window and the sign language video is shown as a sub window. On the other hand, Fig. 2(g) is a Picture-in-Picture representation where the sign language video is shown as a main window and a still picture ~~with~~of the target video ~~frozen~~ is shown as a sub window.

~~Setting~~ The setting of the position of the sub window in a Picture-to-Picture representation is preferably subject to change as required so as not to ~~mask~~obstruct the view of important information in a main window or hide another sub window inserted in sign language interpretation described later.

The video synthesizer 17 may be accommodated in the waist

fixture 15 or fixture 13 so as to supply a video signal from the target imaging camera 16 or sign language imaging camera 14 to the video synthesizer 17 accommodated in the waist fixture 15 or fixture 13 over a wired or wireless connection.

The videophone connection device 18 is a device which connects the display device 12 and the video synthesizer 17 with the external device connecting terminal of the videophone terminal 10. The videophone connection device 18 supplies a video signal ~~being~~ received by the videophone terminal 10 to the display device 12 ~~as well as~~, and supplies a video signal from the video synthesizer 17 to the videophone terminal 10. Thus, the display device 12 serves as defines an external video display device of the videophone terminal 10 and the target imaging camera 16 and the sign language imaging camera 14 ~~serve as~~ defines external video input devices of the videophone terminal 10.

When such a video input/output device for sign language conversation ~~with sign language~~ is connected to a videophone terminal and a sign language conversation ~~with sign language~~ is initiated, the deaf-mute person can transmit a target video along with a sign language explanation ~~by sign language added of~~ the target video to the conversation partner. This provides the same ~~advantage~~ advantages as that obtained by an unimpaired person's aural explanation ~~added to~~ of the target video. As a result, a ~~speedy~~ shorter conversation is made

~~possible-required.~~ Further, it is possible to transmit information ~~en~~about the target to the ~~opponent~~ ~~party~~conversation partner in a more efficient and precise fashion-manner.

While the fixture 13 for fixing the display device 12 in front of the eyes of a deaf-mute person uses a spectacle frame structure in the above-described preferred embodiment, the fixture 13 may ~~comprise~~include a hair band fixed to the head equipped with an arm for supporting the display device 12, or ~~may have any~~ suitable structure as long as ~~it can fix~~ the display device 12 can be fixed in front of the eyes of the deaf-mute person.

While the target imaging camera 16 is fixed to the side of the fixture 13 in the ~~above-example, the~~ above-described preferred embodiment, the present invention is not limited thereto ~~but the~~. The target imaging camera 16 may be fixed to the head of the deaf-mute person separately from the fixture 13.

While the sign language imaging camera 14 ~~comprises~~ includes the waist fixture 15 fixed at the waist of the deaf-mute person in the above-described preferred embodiment, the sign language imaging camera 14 may use any type of fixing ~~means~~device as long as it can ~~pick up~~capture the sign language of the deaf-mute person ~~and provides the same effect of the invention.~~

While the target imaging camera 16 for ~~picking~~

~~up~~capturing a target for a conversation other than sign language is provided in the above-described preferred embodiment, an external video signal input terminal for inputting external video signal may be provided and a video signal input from the external video signal input terminal and a video signal from the sign language imaging camera 14 may be synthesized by the video synthesizer 17 for transmission to the conversation partner. With this configuration, it is possible to display a video from an external camera or a video from a VTR as a target for the conversation and discussion with the partner ~~en~~about the contents of the video ~~with~~via sign language ~~is allowed~~.

While the videophone connection device 18 connects the display device 12 and the video synthesizer 17 with the external device connecting terminal of the videophone terminal 10, via wires in the above-described preferred embodiment, a radio communications device for wirelessly transmitting/receiving a video signal may be provided on each of the external device connecting terminal of the videophone terminal 10, the fixture 13 and the video synthesizer 17. This eliminates the need for ~~cabling~~cables to be connected to the videophone terminal 10, the fixture 13, and the video synthesizer 17, which ~~provides~~extreme ease offacilitates handling of the device.

~~—In case~~ Where the videophone terminal 10 ~~comprises~~
~~a—includes~~ a wireless interface conforming to a

~~Standard~~standard such as Bluetooth® for communicating with an external device, a communications device conforming to the same ~~Standard~~standard should be provided on each of the fixture 13 and the video synthesizer 17. By doing so, it is possible to communicate a video signal without physically connecting anything to the videophone terminal 10 as long as the communications devices provided on the fixture 13 and the video synthesizer 17 are within the service area of the wireless interface of the videophone terminal 10, which ~~adds to the ease of~~further facilitates handling.

While a videophone terminal of a telephone type, especially a videophone terminal of a cellular phone type is used in the above-described preferred embodiment, the present invention is not limited thereto ~~but a~~. A videophone terminal of the IP type to connect to the ~~Internet~~internet may also be ~~equally used~~.

While the above-described preferred embodiment describes a video input/output device for ~~conversation with~~ sign language ~~comprising a~~ conversation including a sign language imaging camera 14, a target imaging camera 16, a video synthesizer 17, a display device 12, a fixture 13, and a videophone connection device 18, ~~characterized in that~~wherein the video input/output device for ~~conversation with~~ sign language ~~conversation~~ includes both a function to synthesize a sign language video and a target video and supplying the

resulting video to the videophone terminal 10 and a function to acquire a sign language video being received by a videophone terminal 10 and display the sign language video on the display device 12, a video input device for ~~conversation with sign language comprising a conversation including a sign language~~ imaging camera 14 for picking up sign language, a target imaging camera 16 for picking up a target other than sign language, a video synthesizer 17 for synthesizing a video from the sign language imaging camera 14 and a video from the target imaging camera 16, and a videophone connection device 18 for supplying the synthesized video signal to the videophone terminal 10 allows the deaf-mute person to ~~perform~~ provide a sign language explanation by sign language while transmitting the video of a target other than sign language to the ~~opponent party, which provides the effect of the invention.~~ conversation partner.

Next, a sign language interpretation system will be described which ~~allows~~ enables selection of a sign language interpreter satisfying the object of a conversation ~~in case when~~ a deaf-mute person converses with a non-deaf-mute person via a sign language interpreter by using a video input/output device for ~~conversation with sign language according to the invention.~~ conversation.

Fig. 3 is a system block diagram of a sign language interpretation system according to ~~an~~ a preferred embodiment of the invention. In Fig. 3, a numeral 100 represents a sign

language interpretation system installed in a sign language interpretation center which provides a sign language interpretation service. The sign language interpretation system 100 interconnects, via a public telephone line 40, a videophone terminal for deaf-mute persons used by a deaf-mute person A (hereinafter referred to as a deaf-mute person terminal) 10, a videophone terminal for non-deaf-mute persons used by a non-deaf-mute person B (hereinafter referred to as a non-deaf-mute person terminal) 20, and a videophone terminal for sign language interpreters used by a sign language interpreter C (hereinafter referred to as a sign language interpreter terminal) 30 in order to provide a sign language interpretation service in a videophone conversation between a deaf-mute person and a non-deaf-mute person. In this preferred embodiment, each of the deaf-mute person terminal 10, non-deaf-mute person terminal 20 and sign language interpreter terminal 30 is preferably a telephone-type videophone terminal to be connected to a public telephone line, and in particular, a wireless videophone terminal of the cellular phone type ~~which can be carried for use on the road.~~

Such a videophone terminal connected to a public line may be an ISDN videophone terminal based on ITU-T recommendation H.320, the present invention is not limited thereto and may use a videophone terminal which ~~employs~~uses a unique protocol.

When the video input/output device for conversation with sign language is connected to the deaf-mute person terminal 10 and the deaf-mute person A wears the fixture 13 and the waist fixture 15, a sign language video received by the deaf-mute person terminal 10 is displayed on the display device 12 fixed in front of the eyes of the deaf-mute person A. The target imaging camera 16 for picking up the area in the direction of sight line of the deaf-mute person A and the sign language imaging camera 14 for picking up the sign language of the deaf-mute person are set and a synthesized video including a video of the target and explanation by sign language is transmitted to the ~~opponent~~other party.

The non-deaf-mute person terminal 20 is a general videophone terminal ~~comprising~~including a video display section 20a for displaying a video received from the ~~opponent~~other party, an imaging section 20b for picking up the user or target, and a headset 20c for audio input/output.

The sign language interpreter terminal 30 is also a general videophone terminal ~~of having~~having a similar configuration to the non-deaf-mute person terminal 20, except that the video display section 30a is ~~mainly~~primarily used to view the sign language of the deaf-mute person A and the video imaging section 30b is ~~mainly~~primarily used to pick up the sign language translated into by the sign language interpreter. The headset 30c is ~~mainly~~primarily used to listen to the voice of the

non-deaf-mute person B and to input the voice translated into
from the translation of the sign language of the deaf-mute
person A.

While input/output of voice is made using a handset on
a typical telephone-type terminal, a headset is used instead
in order to keep ~~free~~ both hands of the user ~~whose major concern~~
~~is~~ who performs sign language free. In the following
description, a terminal uses a headset fixed on the head of
the user including a non-deaf-mute person B. While a headset
is not shown on the deaf-mute person terminal 10, a headset
may be used and voice communications may also be used ~~as well,~~
~~in case in situations where~~ a helper is ~~there present.~~

The sign language interpretation system 100
~~comprises~~ includes a line interface ~~for the deaf mute person~~
~~terminal to connect~~ 120 that is connected to a deaf-mute person
terminal (hereinafter referred to as an I/F) 120, a line I/F
~~for the non-deaf-mute person terminal 140 to connect~~ that is
connected to a non-deaf-mute person terminal, and a line I/F
~~for the 160 that is connected to a sign language interpreter~~
~~terminal 160 to connect to a sign language interpreter terminal.~~
~~To each I/F are connected a.~~ A multiplexer/demultiplexer 122,
142, 162 for multiplexing/demultiplexing a video signal is
connected to each of the line I/F 120, 140, 160, an audio signal
or a data signal, a video CODEC (coder/decoder) 124, 144, 164
for compressing/expanding a video signal, and an audio CODEC

126, 146, 166 for compressing/expanding an audio signal. Each line I/F, each multiplexer/demultiplexer, and each video CODEC or each audio CODEC perform call control, streaming control compression/expansion of a video/audio signal in accordance with a protocol used by each terminal.

~~To~~ A video synthesizer 128 is connected to the video input of the video CODEC 124 for the deaf-mute person terminal 124 ~~is connected a video synthesizer 128 for synthesizing the video~~ output of the video CODEC for the non-deaf-mute person terminal 144, the video output of the video CODEC for the sign language interpreter terminal 164 and the output of the telop memory for the deaf-mute person terminal 132.

~~To~~ An audio synthesizer 130 is connected to the audio input of the audio CODEC for the deaf-mute person terminal 126 ~~is connected an audio synthesizer 130 for synthesizing the~~ audio output of the audio CODEC for the non-deaf-mute person terminal 146 and the audio output of the audio CODEC for the sign language interpreter terminal 166.

While audio input/output is not ~~made~~ generally provided on a deaf-mute person terminal ~~in general, so that the audio~~ CODEC 126 ~~or the audio synthesizer 130 for the deaf mute person~~ terminal ~~may be omitted,~~ a voice communications function is preferably provided ~~for a case where~~ in situations in which the environment sound of a deaf-mute person terminal is to be transmitted to a non-deaf-mute person terminal or ~~a case where~~

a helper assists the deaf-mute person.

~~To~~ A video synthesizer 148 is connected to the video input of the video CODEC for the non-deaf-mute person terminal 144 ~~is connected a video synthesizer 148 for~~ synthesizing the video output of the video CODEC for the deaf-mute person terminal 124, the video output of the video CODEC for the sign language interpreter terminal 164 and the output of the telop memory for the non-deaf-mute person terminal 152.

~~To~~ An audio synthesizer 150 is connected to the audio input of the audio CODEC for the non-deaf-mute person terminal 146 ~~is connected an audio synthesizer 150 for~~ synthesizing the audio output of the audio CODEC for the deaf-mute person terminal 126 and the audio output of the audio CODEC for the sign language interpreter terminal 166.

While video display of a sign language interpreter may be omitted on a non-deaf-mute person terminal, understanding of the voice interpreted by the sign language interpreter is ~~made easy~~ facilitated by displaying the video of the sign language interpreter, ~~so~~ such that a function is preferably provided to synthesize the video of a sign language interpreter.

~~To~~ A video synthesizer 168 is connected to the video input of the video CODEC for the sign language interpreter terminal 164 ~~is connected a video synthesizer 168 for~~ synthesizing the video output of the video CODEC for the deaf-mute person

terminal 124, the video output of the video CODEC for the non-deaf-mute person terminal 144 and the output of the telop memory for the sign language interpreter terminal 172.

~~To~~ An audio synthesizer 170 is connected to the audio input of the audio CODEC for the sign language interpreter terminal 166 ~~is connected an audio synthesizer 170 for~~ synthesizing the audio output of the audio CODEC for the deaf-mute person terminal 126 and the audio output of the audio CODEC for the non-deaf-mute person terminal 146.

While video display of a non-deaf-mute person may be omitted on a sign language interpreter terminal, understanding of the voice in interpreting the voice of a non-deaf-mute person is ~~made easy~~ facilitated by displaying the video of the non-deaf-mute person, ~~so~~ such that a function is preferably provided to synthesize the video of a non-deaf-mute person.

The sign language interpretation system 100 is equipped with a sign language interpreter registration table 182 ~~where,~~ in which the terminal number of a terminal for sign language interpreters used by a sign language interpreter is registered and includes a controller 180 connected to each of the line I/Fs 120, 140, 160, multiplexers/demultiplexers 122, 144, 162, video synthesizers 128, 148, 168, audio synthesizers 130, 150, 170, and telop memories 132, 152, 172. The controller 180 ~~provides a function to connect~~ connects a calling terminal, a sign language interpreter terminal and a called terminal by

~~way-of~~via a function to accept a call from a terminal used by a deaf-mute person or a terminal used by a non-deaf-mute person, a function to prompt a calling terminal to enter the called terminal number, a function to extract the terminal number of a sign language interpreter from the sign language interpreter registration table 182, a function to call the extracted terminal number, and a function to call the terminal number of the called terminal, and also provides a function to switch between video/audio synthesis methods used by video/audio synthesizers and a function to generate a telop and transmit the telop to a telop memory.

Figs. 4~~-shows~~ (a)-4(c) show an example of a video displayed on the screen of each terminal during a videophone conversation ~~by way-of~~via the sign language interpretation system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 4(a) shows the screen of a deaf-mute person terminal. A video synthesizer 128 displays on the screen a video obtained by synthesizing a video of a non-deaf-mute person terminal and a video of a sign language interpreter terminal. While the video of the non-deaf-mute person is displayed as a main window and the video of the sign language interpreter is displayed as a sub window in a Picture-in-Picture fashion, a Picture-in-Picture display ~~is also possible assuming~~ in which the video of the sign language interpreter ~~as-a~~ is the main window and the video of the

non-deaf-mute person as a sub window. ~~Or~~ is also possible.
Alternatively, these videos may be displayed ~~in so as to have~~
an equal size. When the video of a sign language interpreter
is displayed in a larger size, the sign language interpreted
by the sign language interpreter is easier to view and
understand. A command from a terminal is preferably used to
change the position of a sub window in the Picture-in-Picture
display ~~such~~ that the sub window will not mask-obstruct the
view of important information in the main window.

Fig. 4(b) shows the screen of a non-deaf-mute person
terminal. The video synthesizer 148 displays on the screen
a video obtained by synthesizing a video of a deaf-mute person
terminal and a video of a sign language interpreter terminal.
While the video of the deaf-mute person terminal is a
Picture-in-Picture representation including the target video
~~picked-up~~ captured by the target imaging camera 16, the sign
language video ~~picked-up~~ captured by the sign language imaging
camera 14 arranged on the lower left of the target video, and
the video of the sign language interpreter arranged on the lower
right of the target video. The video of the sign language
interpreter may be omitted. By displaying the video of the
sign language interpreter in a Picture-in-Picture fashion, the
non-deaf-mute person can ~~check~~ observe the expression of the
sign language interpreter on the screen, which ~~makes it easier~~
~~to understand~~ facilitates understanding of the voice

translated into sign language by the sign language interpreter.

Fig. 4(c) shows the screen of a sign language interpreter terminal. The video synthesizer 168 displays on the screen a video obtained by synthesizing a video of a deaf-mute person terminal and a video of a non-deaf-mute person terminal. ~~In this case also, the~~ The video of the deaf-mute person terminal is a Picture-in-Picture representation including the target video ~~picked up~~ captured by the target imaging camera 16, the sign language video ~~picked up~~ captured by the sign language imaging camera 14 arranged on the lower left of the target video, and the video of the non-deaf-mute person arranged on the lower right of the target video. The video of the non-deaf-mute person may be omitted. By displaying the video of the non-deaf-mute person in a Picture-in-Picture fashion, the sign language interpreter can ~~check~~ observe the expression of the non-deaf-mute person on the screen, which ~~makes it easier to understand the~~ facilitates understanding of the voice of the non-deaf-mute person as a target for sign language interpretation.

~~In order to~~ To support a ~~ease where the~~ environment situation in which the environmental sound of a deaf-mute person terminal is to be transmitted or a ~~ease~~ where situation in which a helper assists the deaf-mute person, a voice obtained by synthesizing the voice from the non-deaf-mute person terminal and the voice from the sign

language interpreter terminal by using the audio synthesizer 130 is output to the deaf-mute person terminal, a voice obtained by synthesizing the voice from the deaf-mute person terminal and the voice from the sign language interpreter terminal by using the audio synthesizer 150 is output to the non-deaf-mute person terminal, and a voice obtained by synthesizing the voice from the non-deaf-mute person terminal and the voice from the deaf-mute person terminal by using the audio synthesizer 170 is output to the sign language interpreter terminal.

~~——In case~~ When it is not necessary to transmit the ~~environment~~environmental sound of the deaf-mute person terminal or a helper is not present, the audio synthesizers 130, 150 and 170 may be omitted and the output of the audio CODEC for the non-deaf-mute person terminal 146 may be connected to the input of the audio CODEC for the sign language interpreter terminal 166 and the output of the audio CODEC for the sign language interpreter terminal 166 may be connected to the input of the audio CODEC for the non-deaf-mute person terminal 146.

Operation of the video synthesizers 128, 148, 168 and audio synthesizers 130, 150, 170 is controlled by the controller 180. The user may change the video output method or audio output method by pressing a predetermined number button ~~of~~on a dial pad of each terminal. This is implemented~~initiated~~ when a push on the number button on the

dial pad of each terminal is detected as a data signal or a tone signal by the multiplexer/demultiplexer 122, 144, 162 and detection of the push on the button is signaled to the controller.

With this configuration, flexibility in the usage of the system on each terminal is ensured. For example, only necessary videos or audios are selected and displayed/output in accordance with the object or it is possible to replace a main window with a sub window, or change the position of the sub window.

~~To the input of the audio synthesizers 128, 148, 168 are respectively connected a~~ telop memory for the deaf-mute person 132, a telop memory for the non-deaf-mute person 152, and a telop memory for the sign language interpreter 172 are respectively connected to the input of the audio synthesizers 128, 148, 168. Contents of each telop memory 132, 152, 172 ~~can be~~ are set ~~from~~ by the controller 180.

With this configuration, by setting a message to be displayed on each terminal to the telop memories 132, 152, 172 and issuing an instruction to select a signal of the telop memories 132, 152, 172 to the audio synthesizers 128, 148, 168 in the setup of a videophone conversation via sign language interpretation, it is possible to transmit necessary messages to respective terminals to establish a three-way call.

~~In case there is~~ situations in which a difficult term

~~which is hard to explain~~must be explained using sign language or a word ~~which is hard~~that is difficult to pronounce in a videophone conversation, it is possible to register in advance the term in the term registration table 184 of the controller 180 ~~in association with the~~corresponding to a number ~~of~~on the dial pad on each terminal. By doing so, it is possible to detect a push on the dial pad on each terminal during a videophone conversation, extract the term corresponding to the number of the dial pad pressed from the term registration table, generate a text telop, and set the text telop to each telop memory, thereby displaying the term on each terminal.

With this configuration, a term which is ~~hard~~difficult to explain using sign language or a word which is ~~hard~~difficult to pronounce is transmitted ~~by way of~~via a text telop to the ~~opponent party~~conversation partner, thus, providing a quicker and more to-the-point videophone conversation.

Next, a processing flow of the controller 180 for setting a videophone conversation via sign language interpretation is explained.

Prior to processing, information to select a sign language interpreter and the terminal number of a terminal used by each sign language interpreter are registered in the sign language interpreter registration table 182 of the controller 180 from an appropriate terminal (not shown). Fig. 6 shows an example of a registration item to be registered in the sign

language interpreter registration table 182. The information to select a sign language interpreter refers to information used by the user to select a desired sign language interpreter, which includes ~~a~~-sex, ~~an~~-age, ~~a~~-habitation, ~~a~~-specialty, and ~~the~~-level of sign language interpretation. ~~The habitation~~ skill. Habitation assumes a ~~case where~~situation in which the user ~~desires~~wants a person who has geographic knowledge ~~en~~of a specific area and, in this example, a ZIP code is used to specify an area. ~~The specialty~~Specialty assumes a ~~case where,~~ ~~in case the conversation pertains to a specific field,~~situation in which the user ~~desires~~wants a person who has expert knowledge ~~on the~~in a particular field or is familiar with the topics in ~~the~~that field. In this example, the fields in which a sign language interpreter is familiar with are classified into several categories to be registered, such as politics, law, business, education, science and technology, medical care, language, sports, and hobby. The specialties are diverse, ~~so~~such that they may be registered hierarchically and searched ~~through~~ at a level desired by the user when selected.

In addition, qualifications of each sign language interpreter may be registered in advance for the user to select a qualified person as a sign language interpreter.


The terminal number to be registered is the telephone number of the terminal, because in this example a videophone terminal to connect to a public telephone line is

~~assumed.~~provided.

In the sign language interpreter registration table 182 ~~is provided,~~ an availability flag is provided to indicate whether sign language interpretation can be accepted. A registered sign language interpreter can call the sign language interpretation center from his/her terminal and enter a command by using a dial pad to set/reset the availability flag. Thus, a sign language interpreter registered in the sign language interpreter registration table can set the availability flag only when he/she is available for sign language interpretation, thereby eliminating useless calling and ~~allowing~~permitting the user to select an available sign language interpreter without delay.

Fig. 5 shows a ~~processing~~ flowchart of the controller 180. The sign language interpretation system 100 allows a deaf-mute person terminal or non-deaf-mute person terminal to propose a sign language interpretation service. From the deaf-mute person terminal, the user places a call to a telephone number on the line I/F for the deaf-mute person terminal. From the non-deaf-mute person terminal, the user places a call to a telephone number on the line I/F for the non-deaf-mute person terminal. This calls the sign language interpreter terminal and the ~~opponent~~partner's terminal and establishes a videophone connection via sign language interpretation.

As shown in Fig. 5, ~~it is first detected that~~ the line

I/F for the deaf-mute person terminal 120 or line I/F for the non-deaf-mute person terminal 140 that is called is detected first(S100). Next, the calling terminal displays a screen to prompt input of the terminal number of the called party shown in Fig. 7 (S102).  The terminal number of the called party input by the caller is acquired (S104). The calling terminal displays a screen to prompt input of the selection conditions for a sign language interpreter shown in Fig. 8 (S106). The sign language interpreter selection conditions input by the caller are acquired (S108). The sign language interpreter selection conditions input by the caller are sex, age bracket, area, specialty and sign language level. A corresponding sign language interpreter is selected based on the sex, age, habitation, specialty, and sign language level registered in the sign language interpreter registration table 182. The area is specified by using a ZIP code and a sign language interpreter is selected starting with the habitation closest to the specified area. For any selections, ~~in case~~if it is not necessary to specify a condition, N/A may be selected.

Next, a sign language interpreter with availability flag set is selected from among the sign language interpreters satisfying the selection conditions acquired referring to the sign language interpreter registration table 182. The calling terminal displays a list of sign language interpreter candidates shown in Fig. 9 to prompt input of the selection

number of a desired sign language interpreter (S110). The selection number of the sign language interpreter input by the caller is acquired (S112) and the terminal number of the selected sign language interpreter is extracted from the sign language interpreter registration table 182 and the terminal is called (S114). When the sign language interpreter terminal has accepted the call (S116), the called terminal number is extracted and called (S118). When the called terminal has accepted the call (S120), a videophone conversation via sign language interpretation starts (S122).

~~In case~~When the sign language interpreter terminal selected in S166 does not accept the call, whether a next candidate is available is determined (S124). ~~In case~~When a next candidate is available, execution returns to S114 and the procedure is repeated. Otherwise the calling terminal is notified as such and the call is released (S126).

~~—— In case~~ When the called terminal does not accept the call in S120, the calling terminal and the selected sign language interpreter terminal are notified as such and the call is released (S128).

While ~~in case~~when the selected sign language interpreter terminal does not accept the call, the caller is notified ~~as such~~ and the call is released in the above-described preferred embodiment, a sign language interpretation reservation table to register a calling terminal number and a called terminal

number may be provided and the caller and the called party may be notified on a later response from the selected sign language interpreter to set a videophone conversation.

While the sign language interpretation system 100 ~~comprises~~includes a line I/F, a multiplexer/demultiplexer, a video CODEC, an audio CODEC, a video synthesizer, an audio synthesizer and a controller in the above-described preferred embodiment, these components need not be ~~implemented~~provided by individual hardware (H/W), but rather, the function of each component may be ~~implemented based on~~provided via software running on a computer.

While the sign language interpreter terminal 30, ~~same as the deaf mute person terminal 10 and the non-deaf mute person terminal 20,~~ is located outside the sign language interpretation center and called from the sign language interpretation center over a public telephone line to provide a sign language interpretation service in the above-preferred embodiment, the present invention is not limited thereto ~~but~~ part, and a portion or all of the sign language interpreters may be provided in the sign language interpretation center to provide a sign language interpretation service from the sign language interpretation center.

In the above-described preferred embodiment, a sign language interpreter ~~can~~may join a sign language interpretation service anywhere he/she may be, as long as

he/she has a terminal which can be connected to a public telephone line. Thus, the sign language interpreter can provide a sign language interpretation service by using the availability flag to make efficient use of free time. By doing so, it is possible to stably operate a sign language interpretation service accompanied by a problem of difficult reservation of a sign language interpreter. In particular, the number of volunteer sign language interpreters is increasing nowadays. A volunteer who is available only irregularly can provide a sign language interpretation service by taking advantage of at their limited free time.

While a video signal of the home terminal is not input to the video synthesizers 128, 148, 168 in the above-described preferred embodiment, a function may be provided to input the video signal of the home terminal for later synthesis and display to check the video on the terminal.

While the video synthesizers 128, 148, 168 and the audio synthesizers 130, 150 170 are used to synthesize videos and audios for each terminal in the above-described preferred embodiment, the present invention is not limited thereto, ~~but~~ videos. Video and audios--audio from all terminals may be synthesized at ~~one~~ the same time and the resulting video or audio may be transmitted to each terminal.

While a function is provided ~~whereby~~ such that the telop memories 132, 152, 172 are provided and telops are added to

the video synthesizers 128, 148, 168 in order to display a text telop on each terminal in the above-described preferred embodiment, a function may be provided whereby a telop memory to store audio information and telops are added to the audio synthesizers 130, 150, 170 in order to output an audio message on each terminal. This makes it possible to set a videophone conversation via sign language interpretation even in case the non-deaf-mute person is a visually impaired person.

Fig. 10 is a system block diagram of a sign language interpretation system according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention. This preferred embodiment shows a system configuration example ~~assuming~~which assumes that each terminal used by a deaf-mute person, a non-deaf-mute person and a sign language interpreter is an IP (Internet Protocol) type videophone terminal to connect to the ~~Internet~~internet equipped with a web browser.

In Fig. 10, a numeral 200 represents a sign language interpretation system installed in a sign language interpretation center to provide a sign language interpretation service. The sign language interpretation system 200 connects a deaf-mute person terminal 50 used by a deaf-mute person, a non-deaf-mute person terminal 60 used by a non-deaf-mute person, and the selected sign language interpreter terminals used by a sign language interpreter 231, 232, ... via the Internet 70, in order to provide a videophone

conversation service via sign language interpretation between the deaf-mute person and the non-deaf-mute person.

While each of the deaf-mute person terminal 50, the non-deaf-mute person terminal 60 and the sign language interpreter terminals 231, 232,... ~~each comprises~~ includes a general-purpose processing device (a) such as a personal computer having a video input I/F function, an audio input/output I/F function and a network connection function, a keyboard (b) and a mouse (c) for input of information as well as a display (d) for displaying a web page screen presented by a web server 210 and a videophone screen supplied by a communications server 220, a television camera (e) for imaging the sign language of a sign language interpreter, and a headset (f) for performing audio input/output for the sign language interpreter, the processing device ~~has~~ includes IP videophone software and a web browser installed in this example, a dedicated videophone terminal may be used instead.

The videophone terminal connected to the ~~Internet~~ internet may be an IP videophone terminal based on ITU-T recommendation H.323, the present invention is not limited thereto ~~but~~, and may use a videophone terminal which ~~employs~~ operates according to a unique protocol.

The ~~Internet~~ internet may be ~~of~~ a wireless LAN ~~type~~. The videophone terminal may be a cellular phone or a portable terminal equipped with a videophone function and also including

a web access function.

The sign language interpretation system 200 ~~comprises:~~includes a communications server 220 including a connection table 222 for setting the terminal addresses of a deaf-mute person terminal, a non-deaf-mute person terminal and a sign language interpreter terminal as well as a function to interconnect the terminals registered in the connection table 222 and synthesize a video and an audio received from each terminal and transmit the synthesized video and audio to each terminal; ~~a~~ a web server 210 including a sign language interpreter registration table 212 for registering the selection information, terminal address and availability flag of a sign language interpreter as mentioned earlier, as well as a function to select a desired sign language interpreter based on an access from a calling terminal by using a web browser and set the terminal address of each of the calling terminal, called terminal and sign language interpreter terminal in the connection table 222 of the communications ~~server220;~~server 220, a router 250 for connecting the web server 210 and the communications server 220 to the ~~Internet;~~internet, and a plurality of sign language interpreter terminals 231, 232,..., 23N connected to the communications server 220 via a network.

Fig. 11 shows an example of a connection table 222. As shown in Fig. 11, the terminal address of a deaf-mute person terminal, the terminal address of a non-deaf-mute person

terminal and the terminal address of a sign language interpreter terminal are registered as a set in the connection table 222. This provides a single sign language interpretation service. The connection table 222 is designed to register a plurality of such terminal address set depending on the throughput of the communications server 220, thereby simultaneously providing a plurality of sign language interpretation services.

While the terminal address registered in the connection table 222 is an address on the ~~Internet~~internet and is generally an IP address, the present invention is not limited thereto ~~but~~, and, for example, a name given by a directory server may be used.

The communications server 220 performs packet communications using a predetermined protocol with the deaf-mute person terminal, non-deaf-mute person terminal and sign language interpreter terminal set to the connection table 222 and provides, by ~~way of~~ software processing, the functions similar to those provided by a multiplexer/demultiplexer 122, 142, 162, a video CODEC 124, 144, 164, an audio CODEC 126, 146, 166, a video synthesizer 128, 148, 168, an audio synthesizer 130, 150, 170 in the above-described sign language interpretation system 100.

With this configuration, ~~same as~~ similar to the sign language interpretation system 100, prescribed videos and

audios are communicated between a deaf-mute person terminal, a non-deaf-mute person terminal and a sign language interpreter terminal, and a videophone conversation via sign language interpretation is established between the deaf-mute person and the non-deaf-mute person.

While the sign language interpretation system 100 uses the controller 180 and the telop memories 132, 152, 172 to extract a term registered in the term registration table 184 during a videophone conversation based on an instruction from a terminal and displays the term as a telop on the terminal, the same function may also be provided ~~by way of~~ via software processing by the communications server 220 in this preferred embodiment~~—also~~. A term specified by each terminal may be displayed as a popup message on the other terminal by way of the web server 210. Or, a telop memory may be provided in the communications server 220 ~~so~~such that a term specified by each terminal will be written into the telop memory via the web server 210 and displayed as a text telop on each terminal.

While the sign language interpretation system 100 uses the controller 180 to interconnect a deaf-mute person terminal, a non-deaf-mute person terminal and a sign language interpreter terminal, the connection procedure is made by the web server 210 in this preferred embodiment because each terminal has a web access function.

Fig. 12 is a processing flowchart of a connection

procedure by the web server 210. The sign language interpretation system 200 also ~~allows~~enables a deaf-mute person terminal or non-deaf-mute person terminal to ~~propose~~request a sign language interpretation service. A deaf-mute person or a non-deaf-mute person wishing to ~~propose~~request a sign language interpretation service accesses the web server 210 in the sign language interpretation center by using a web browser to log in from each own terminal, which starts the acceptance of the sign language interpretation service.

As shown in Fig. 12, the web server 210 first acquires the terminal address of a caller (S200) and sets the terminal address to the connection table 222 (S202). Next, the web server delivers a screen to prompt input of the called terminal address similar to that shown in Fig. 7 to the calling terminal (S204). The called terminal address input by the caller is acquired (S206). The web server delivers a screen to prompt input of the selection conditions for a sign language interpreter similar to that shown in Fig. 8 to the calling terminal (S208). The sign language interpreter selection conditions input by the caller are acquired (S210).

Next, a sign language interpreter with an availability flag set is selected from among the sign language interpreters satisfying the selection conditions acquired from the sign language interpreter registration table 212. The web server

210 delivers a list of sign language interpreter candidates similar to that shown in Fig. 9 to the calling terminal to prompt input of the selection number of a desired sign language interpreter (S212). The selection number of the sign language interpreter input by the caller is acquired and the terminal address of the selected sign language interpreter is acquired from the sign language interpreter registration table 212 (S214). Based on the acquired terminal address of the sign language interpreter, the web server 210 delivers a calling screen to the sign language interpreter terminal (S216). ~~In case~~If the call is accepted by the sign language interpreter (S218), the terminal address of the sign language interpreter is set to the ~~Connection~~connection table 222 (S220). Next, the web server 210 delivers a calling screen to the called terminal based on the acquired called terminal address (S222). ~~In case~~If the call is accepted by the called terminal (S224), the called terminal address is set to the connection table 222 (S226). Then, a videophone conversation via sign language interpretation ~~starts~~begins (S228).

~~In case~~If the sign language interpreter terminal does not accept the call in S218, whether a next candidate is available is determined (S230). ~~In case~~If a next candidate is available, the web server delivers a message to prompt the caller to select another candidate (S232) to the calling terminal, ~~then and the~~ execution returns to S214. ~~In case~~If

another candidate is not found, the calling terminal is notified ~~as such~~ (S234) and the call is released.

~~In case~~If the called terminal does not accept the call in S224, the calling terminal and the selected sign language interpreter terminal are notified ~~as such~~ (S236) and the call is released.

~~While in case~~ When the selected sign language interpreter terminal does not accept the call, the caller is notified ~~as such~~ and the call is released in the above ~~embodiment~~ described preferred embodiments, a sign language interpretation reservation table to register a calling terminal address and a called terminal address may be provided and the caller and the called party may be notified ~~on of~~ a later response from the selected sign language interpreter to set a videophone conversation.

While the sign language interpreter terminal is located in the sign language interpretation system 200 of the sign language interpretation center in the above ~~embodiment~~ described preferred embodiments, the present invention is not limited thereto ~~but~~ , and some or all of the sign language interpreter terminals may be provided outside the sign language interpretation center and connected via the Internet.

In the above ~~embodiment~~ described preferred embodiments, the configuration of the sign language interpretation system

has been described for a ~~case where~~ situation in which a videophone terminal used by a deaf-mute person, a non-deaf-mute person or a sign language interpreter is a telephone-type videophone terminal connected to a public telephone line, and a ~~case where~~ situation in which the videophone terminal is an IP-type videophone terminal connected to the Internet, the telephone-type videophone terminal and the IP-type videophone terminal can communicate with each other by arranging a gateway to perform protocol conversion therebetween. A sign language interpretation system conforming to one protocol may be provided via the gateway to support a videophone terminal conforming to the other protocol.

In this ~~way~~ manner, the sign language interpretation system ~~allows~~ enables the user to enjoy or provide a sign language interpretation service anywhere he/she may be, as long as he/she has a terminal which can be connected to a public telephone line or the ~~Internet~~ internet. A sign language interpreter does not always have to visit a sign language interpretation center but can present a sign language interpretation from his/her home or a facility or site where a videophone terminal is located, or provide a sign language interpretation service by using a cellular phone or a portable terminal equipped with a videophone function.

A person with the ability of sign language interpretation may wish to register in the sign language interpreter

registration table in the sign language interpretation center in order to provide a sign language interpretation service ~~anytime when~~whenever it is convenient to him/her. From the viewpoint of the operation of the sign language interpretation center, it is not necessary to summon sign language interpreters to the center. This ~~allows~~provides efficient operation of the sign language interpretation center both in terms of time and costs. In particular, the number of volunteer sign language interpreters is increasing nowadays. The sign language interpretation service can be provided from a sign language interpreter's home, which facilitates reservation of a sign language interpreter.

~~Industrial Applicability~~

As mentioned above, according to ~~the~~preferred embodiments of the present invention, a deaf-mute person can ~~add~~include an explanation with sign language while transmitting a target video other than sign language. It is thus possible to precisely explain the target to thereby ~~speeding~~ up a conversation.

While the present invention has been described with respect to preferred embodiments, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the disclosed invention may be modified in numerous ways and may assume many embodiments other than those specifically set out and described above. Accordingly, it is

intended by the appended claims to cover all modifications of
the invention which fall within the true spirit and scope of
the invention.